ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C.

VOLUME 9—No. 34.] THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1858. [WHOLE No. 450.

THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS
Is Published Weekly,
BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞ Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ Business and professional cards. not exceeding five lines, Five Dollars per annum; over five and under twelve lines, Ten Dollars per annum.

☞ For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

POSITIVELY,

All accounts for subscription, advertising and job work are due at the close of the year. This rule we shallrigidly enforce, and expect all who trade with us to settle once a year.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.
Asheville, January 2, 1855.—tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
January 11, 1855. t

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

GEN. B. M. EDNEY
WILL practice Law regularly hereafter in the Superior Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, Rutherford & Polk.
Office, Hendersonville, N. C. [Feb.12'57ly

BURTON & GOLD,
Attorneys at Law,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.
WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

NEW COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having associated themselves under the name and style of
SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.
for the purpose of transacting the mercantile business in this place, would respectfully call the attention of their old friends and customers to the fact, and offer their services to them in supplying them with the comforts and luxuries of life, on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in these regions.

They will be found at the old stand,
Opposite Eagle Hotel,
with a good stock and attentive clerks, all ready and willing to accommodate with such articles as they may need.

A. T. SUMMEY,
W. W. McDOWELL,
D. F. SUMMEY.
Jan. 1, 1857.

SPRING GOODS!
—0—
GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE now receiving, at the old stand of Rankin & Pulliam, a general stock of *SPRING GOODS*, embracing every article usually found in a retail store in this country. They solicit a call from those wishing to buy, and promise to exhibit as pretty and as cheap Goods as the market can afford. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, and we will do you good.
April 9, 1857.

North Carolina Form Book.
JUST received and for SALE at
ASTON'S.

$100 REWARD!
BROKE JAIL!!

THE above reward will be paid for the arrest of ELLSBERRY JOHNSON and JOHN C. HOOPER, who made their escape from the Jail of Buncombe county on Monday night last.

JOHNSON, who is under sentence of death, is about 25 years of age, light hair, fair complexion, rather a mean countenance, about 5 feet 11 inches high, and weighs probably from 150 to 160 pounds.

JOHN HOOPER was brought here from Jackson county, charged with murder, and is about 5 feet 10 inches high, 25 years old, weighs probably 150 or 160 pounds, light or sandy hair and beard.

One Hundred Dollars will be paid for their arrest and confinement in any Jail so that they can be brought back, or Fifty Dollars for either of them.

G. W. HAMPTON,
Sheriff of Buncombe County.
Asheville, Dec. 3, 1857.

LIGHT READING.
All the popular Novels of the day constantly hand, at ASTON'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Gaines, Deaver & Co.,
Have just received an excellent assortment of Miles, City and Northern made
BOOTS & SHOES.
Asheville, July 24, 1857.

Place an Enduring Tablet over the Spot where Repose the Remains of those you Love.

New Marble Yard,
GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of this and adjoining Districts, that they have opened a **MARBLE YARD** in the Town of Greenville, on the Lot opposite the *Mansion House*, and adjoining Dr. Bell's Hotel, where they will promptly and faithfully attend to all orders for

TOMB-STONES,
MONUMENTS,
And any other style of Work in their line.

Having had an experience of over fifteen years in this business, they have no doubt of their ability to give ample satisfaction to all who may entrust them with their orders.
CHALMERS & ALLEN.
October 29th, 1857. 3m

OUR GOODS

HAVE been purchased by one of the best buyers this market affords, and for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear we challenge competition. Call and examine our stock of
CLOTHING,
and if we can't please the most fastidious, we are much mistaken.

HATS,

From a cap for 37 1-2 cents to a $5 50 Beaver of any grade, and any color from milky white to sooty black.

THE LADIES

Will also find Bonnets, Shoes, Zephyr Hoods, Capes, Gauntlets, Necklaces, materials for Talmas, and everything necessary to adorn and beautify, as well as to make comfortable.

Don't mistake the place.
SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

Concentrated Lye.

Warranted to make soap without lime or ashes, and with but little trouble; making a good article of soft washing soap at a cost of about 50 cents per hundred pounds. Full directions for making all kinds of soap accompany each box. Call and get a box and give it a trial, and if it does not do all I claim for it, then my name is not ASTON.
August 13, 1857.

This Way, Squire.

Cantwell's Justice, or the North Carolina Magistrate, a practical guide to the laws of the State and the decisions of the Supreme Court, defining the duties and Jurisdiction of the Justice of the Peace out of Court, under the Revised Code of 1854'5 together with full instructions and numerous and new forms and precedents.

BY EDWARD CANTWELL, L. L. B.
Counsellor at Law.

One Volume of nearly 600 pages. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

On the receipt of $4.00 the work will be sent by mail prepaid to any address. Address
E. J. ASTON.
Asheville, N. C.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting the
MERCANTILE BUSINESS,
in the house formerly occupied by W. D. Rankin & Co., in the name of **GAINES, DEAVER & CO.**, where they hope to see and serve all the old patrons of the house, and new customers not a few.

M. M. GAINES,
W. H. DEAVER,
A. GAINES.
Asheville, Jan. 1, 1857.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

The Third Volume
OF THE
NORTH CAROLINA
CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE
OPENS WITH THE YEAR 1858.

IT is commended to the patronage of the people of North Carolina, and the whole country, as the organ of the North Carolina Conference.

THE CHEAPEST,
AND ONE OF THE BEST
FAMILY RELIGIOUS
NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED
IN THE SOUTH.
Terms: $1,50 A YEAR
IN ADVANCE.
NO DEPARTURE FROM THIS RULE
Address the Editor,
REV. R. T. HEFLIN,
Raleigh, N. C.
January 21, 1858. 3m.

DR. C. N. CANDLER

HAS returned to Asheville and resumed the practice of Medicine. Office at Gudger's Hotel.
January 28, 1858.

DONE SO SLICK
That Asheville is Bound to Shine.

THE subscriber feels thankful for past patronage from the citizens of Asheville and the surrounding country, and is now better prepared to do work with neatness and despatch than ever before, and intends to try to do his work so that it will increase his business. Any person wanting Carriages or Buggies made, or repaired, will find it to their advantage to call and examine his work and prices before making contracts elsewhere.

Good lumber, corn, wheat, flour, bacon or lard will be taken for work. Repairing must be paid for before it leaves the shop, as he works too low to have to earn his pay two or three times.

Shop in the south end of Asheville, near the branch. Call and make contracts.
W. T. CARTER.
Asheville, January 28, 1858.

FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.

WE are now receiving our late extensive purchases of Ready-Made
CLOTHING,
consisting of every grade of quality, and embracing the newest styles and latest fashions.

We would call particular attention to our stock of
Boots, Shoes, and Hats,
Broad Cloths, English and *French Cassimeres*, 6-4 *Cloths & Coatings, Vestings, Trimings of all kinds, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,*
And a variety of FANCY GOODS, usually called for in a
Gentleman's Furnishing t ore.

We take this opportunity to return thanks to our numerous friends and customers for past favors, and to inform them that in order to do justice to this branch of business, we have engaged the services of Maj Dunlap, by whose well known taste and judgment, together with the personal attention of the principals, we hope to secure a continuance of their liberal patronage.

SMITH & CHAPMAN.
Sept. 10, 1857.

COME ALONG!

1000 pounds Sal Soda; 300 of Epsom Salts; 500 Putty; 100 gallons Spirits Turpentine; 2,500 lbs. White Lead in Oil; 500 lbs. Dry White Lead.
Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.
Sept. 24.

Fresh Stock.

JUST received a full stock of fresh and genuine drugs and medicines at the Brick Corner, *No. 1 Aston's Block.*

GUDGER'S (Late Smith's)
HOTEL
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE PROPRIETOR of this long established and widely known House, takes pleasure in announcing to the public that it has recently been entirely refitted, and all its appointments re-arranged upon the most convenient and comfortable plan.

He desires to call the attention of the Southern people, who may desire a pleasant and comfortable
Summer Home,
to the advantages to be enjoyed here. He has good rooms, neatly furnished, polite and attentive servants, and his table shall be supplied with every comfort and luxury which the country affords. His personal attention will be devoted exclusively to the comfort of his guests.

No more pleasant summer resort than Asheville can be found any where. With a moral, intelligent and refined population, four churches, and a flourishing Female College, a pure and bracing atmosphere and water as bright and sparkling as ever gushed from the earth, the invalid or the seeker of pleasure can pass his time agreeably and profitably.

He may mention that strong
Sulphur and Chalybeate Water
has within a few days been discovered within two or three minutes walk of the Hotel.

Thankful for the liberal patronage of last season he invites his friends and the public generally to call upon him, promising that neither money or labor shall be spared to render their sojourn pleasant and agreeable.

J. H. GUDGER, *Proprietor.*
Asheville, April 2, 1857.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.
ARE now receiving their Stock of Spring and Summer
GOODS
FOR
1857.

Which, for variety, will surpass any stock ever offered in this market. Having been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, by one of the firm, Mr. D. F. Summey, who is acknowledged to be a man of the nicest taste and best judgment in this market in selecting goods; they would invite a discriminating public to inspect their stock, feeling assured that they will be able to demonstrate the fact that they have the best selected and cheapest stock in market. They don't pretend to sell for pay down alone, but the man who wants to deal in that way can be accommodated with goods as low as any "pay down" house can sell; and should he want a few more goods than his money will buy, they will be glad to let him have them, and wait until January, 1858. Good, prompt customers will do well to give them a call.

The usual articles of Produce taken in exchange for goods.
SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.
Asheville, March 19, '57.

Strictly for Cash.

FOR sale a lot of Tennessee Superfine FLOUR, at $3 per sack, by
Nov. 19. SMITH & CHAPMAN.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of W. D. Rankin & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent of the parties, on the 1st January, 1857.
W. D. RANKIN.
R. W. PULLIAM,
M. M. GAINES.

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the interest of *L. CHAPMAN*, in the firm of Chapman, Rankin & Co., will continue the business at the old stand, under the name and style of Rankin & Chapman.
J. B. RANKIN.
R. H. CHAPMAN.
Asheville, Jan. 1, 1857.

BLUE STONE.

500 pounds Blue Stone, just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

THE BORDER HEROINE.

Some years ago, before the State of Arkansas was so densely populated as now, and when the mail from Little Rock to the western borders was carried on horseback, there lived, a few miles above Horse Head, a stout pioneer named Jacob Burnap. His wife Polly and one child, a girl only nine years old, made up his family. His chief business was hunting, and his unerring rifle never failed to supply his board and furnish something over. His neighbor was fifteen miles off, so he was troubled little with prying visitors.

It was in early spring that Jacob started down the river with a boat load of furs and skins. He left Polly in charge of the premises; and he left with her, too, a light rifle, and a pair of pistols. She knew how to use that rifle for never was she happier than when her husband patted her upon the shoulder, and cried, 'Nobly done, Poll, my dear! I could not have made a better shot myself." And he often had occosion to say this, too.

Jocob Burnap had been gone four days, when, towards evening, a horseman rode up to the hunter's door. He was a small muscular man, some forty years of age, and inured to all sorts of hardship. As he sprang from his saddle, Polly made her appearance.

"Ha, Polly—once more here," the new comer said, as he drew a pair of well filled saddle bags from the back of his beast.

"Yes, and I'm glad to see you Morton.—Jacob has been gone four days, and the time is growing heavy."

"Jacob gone? Where?"

"Down the river with a load of furs."

"Oh-ah-yes. Well, you'll have the company of Lent Morton for one night at least; so for the next twelve hours you'll feel safe."

"Oh, I feel safe enough," returned the woman quickly—"only lonesome."

"Well, then, for this evening you shant be lonesome."

Thus speaking, Morton threw his saddlebags into the door and led his horse around to a low shed, where he made the animal fast and fed him. After this, he returned to the dwelling and entered and was soon afterwards discussing the events of the times over an ample supper. His hostess told him all that had transpired in her neighborhood since his last visit, and her visitor gave her all the news from the eastern valley.

Lent Morton had been the mail carrier upon that route for several years, and not once had he passed to or fro without spending a night at Jacob Burnap's. In fact, he was about the only regular visitor at the hunter's cabin; and though the intervals between his visits were long, yet he seemed almost a fixture of the place. Polly Burnap still in the bloom of young womanhood, knew his generous, noble character; so she felt free and at home in his presence.

"Those are heavy bags for this route," said the carrier, as he put away his pipe and prepared to retire. "And," he said, in an under tone, "they contain some valuable letters—some fat ones—going to the fort."

"Is it known on the route that your load is so valuable?" asked Polly.

"I think not, though it may be.—Still, I am well armed, and I fancy 'twould be a tough job for one to tackle old Lent."

"A man was robbed on the creek a few days since."

"And the robbers have fled," added Morton, carelessly, as he drew his mail-bags after him.

There were three apartments in the lower cabin—the main room, where the family lived—then a small pantry and provision room in one corner, and a bed room in the corner opposite. Beneath was a deep cellar, where the provisions were kept in summer, and where they could be kept equally well in winter, for frost never entered the deep hole the hunter had dug. Beside these was the loft, with a tighty boarded floor, which was reached by a ladder from the pantry, and in this latter place the mail carrier slept. He had dragged his bags up after him, not caring to leave so precious a charge beyond his reach.

Morton went to bed at nine o'clock, as he was tired and sleepy from his hard ride.—Polly had work to do, having neglected it while talking with her guest; so that when she had seen him safely at rest, in the loft, she drew her basket to the little table where the candle was, and went to work on some clothing for her child, who was soundly sleeping in the bed room in the corner.

The old German clock, which hung upon the wall with its great weights and winding strings all exposed, had struck ten ere Polly arose from her work. She had just pushed her basket beneath the table, and taken up the candle, when the front door was opened, and two men entered. They were in their stockings, their shoes having been left outside.

"—sh!" uttered the foremost of the intruders. "Speak but one word above a whisper, and you die on the instant!"

Polly recovered from her quick terror and gazed up. She saw two stout, wicked, ugly looking men, one of whom held a cocked pistol towards her. With a quickness of perception natural to her, she knew that the pistol would not be fired if she held her peace, as that would make more noise than she could make. And further—she recognized in the foremost man a notorious villain, who bore the name of Dick Gallus. She had never seen him before; but the minute description her husband had given her of the man, led her at once to know him—and positively too; for one big scar upon the left cheek was mark enough.

"What seek you, gentlemen?" asked Polly, without betraying the least fear.

"We have come to see Morton, the mail carrier," returned Gallus, in a hoarse whisper. "Where is he?—Don't speak too loud."

"He is long since asleep. Would it not do as well to see him in the morning? I can find you room for lodging."

The fair hostess had said this for the purpose of gaining time. She knew very well that these men had come to rob the carrier, and she was equally sure that they would murder him if they could, and in all probability put her out of the way as well. They had evidently learned of the valuable load he carried, and meant to carry it in his stead. In short, she not only knew the character of the bold ruffians, but she knew their business. Their very warning and threat to her were proof positive.

"Never mind his boing asleep. Show us where he is at once," roughly replied Gallus, in answer to Polly's last remark.

"But I can call him, good sirs," reasoned the woman, calmly, though there was alarm in her soul.

"Call him? Call——!" groaned the villian, with fierce oath. "You call him, and you'll be called to another world quick! Show us the way!"

The mild eye that could aim an unerring bullet at the forest beast, did not betray the thoughts of that woman's soul, nor did a look tell her meaning. She was pale, but she did not tremble.

"This way sirs," she whispered.

And as she spoke, she turned toward a door which was situated directly between the doors of the little bed room and pantry. She did not open it until both men were close behind her.

"Don't you hear him breathe?" she whispered.

"Yes," returned both villains. And they did hear a breathing, but 'twas of the child close at hand.

As they thus answered her, she drew the door wide open—it opened inward. The men saw a dark void, but they pressed forward. In an instant Polly Burnap leaped back—Gallus was upon the threshold, and his companion close upon his heels. With all her power the noble woman threw herself against the rear man, and on the next moment both the robbers lay sprawling upon the cellar bottom.

This had been the door opening to the deep excavation, and the only means of egress was by a perpendicular ladder. Could this have been moved, she would have pulled it immediately up, but it was spiked to its place, and she must let it remain. To close the door would be useless, for she had no ready means of fastening it. So she did what she had resolved upon from the first: she sprang to the fireplace, and caught her trusty rifle from its becket, and having cocked it, she turned towards the open door. She heard the curse of the villians as they searched for the ladder, and she knew that one of them had found it.

"Back!" she cried, as she saw a head appear above the threshold. The candle upon the table threw but a dim light upon the spot, but it was sufficient.

She saw the robber raise a pistol. There was but one alternative. She could not die. She had a husband—a child—and she had set herself to save the carrier. With these thoughts flashing through her mind, she drew the trigger. A sharp report went ringing through the house, and its echo was a deep groan from the cellar bottom.

Ere the second robber could show himself, Morton came rushing into the room with a pistol in each hand.

"What is it?" he cried.

"There! there!" gasped Polly, pointing to the open doorway, where a savage looking face had just presented itself.

Lent Morton had been long enough used to danger not to waste time in conjecture when a moment may be life or death. He turned—he saw the face—and quick as thought, he covered the mark and fired.

"Are there any more?" he asked, cocking his second pistol.

"No. I shot one." And as Polly Burnap thus spoke, she sank into a chair, and leaned her head upon the table.

"What! You hurt?" the carrier exclaimed, springing to her side.

"No, no," she faintly replied. "Only weak. I shall be better in a little while. Look to the cellar."

"How many were there?"

"Only two. I know I killed one."

"And I can swear I killed the other," added Morton, as he took up the candle and approached the open door.

He listened, but he could hear no sound. Then, with his pistol still in hand, he carefully descended the ladder. At the bottom he stepped upon a human body, and having found an easier standing place, he held down the light, and gazed around. He saw two men—both dead—shot through the brain—and then he came up.

"Polly—noble Polly!" he cried—"you have rid the world of two of the most desperate, cold blooded scoundrels that ever infested any country."

"Do you know them?" she asked, reviving.

"Aye—well. Dick Gallus and Red Harmon."

"Was that other Red Harmon?"

"Yes—the murderer of Pearson and Nathans."

"Oh, I am glad they were robbers. But then I knew they were—I knew it—or I should not have fired. I knew they meant to rob and murder you, and——."

"And so you meant to save me," remarked the carrier, as Polly hesitated.

"Yes—yes—I did. Yes, that was it."

And as soon as the noble woman was sufficiently recovered, she told the whole story.—Morton expressed his thanks as best he could; but, after all the moisture of his sharp gray eye, the changing of his countenance, and the very lack of language, told more than words could have done.

After due deliberation, it was decided that the bodies should remain where they were till morning; so the cellar door was shut, the front door bolted, and they appeared once more to retire; but for the rest of the night Morton made his bed upon the floor of the large room.

In the morning, just as the carrier was dressing, there came a loud rap upon the outer door, accompanied by a voice which he knew full well. He hastened to open the way, and gave entrance to Jacob Burnap.—The hunter had met a party of traders at Lewisburg, and disposed of all his skins to them, thus finishing his journey some six days sooner than he had anticipated.

Polly was soon upon her husband's bosom, and when he told his own story, Morton gave him an account of the past night's adventure. Jacob was at first incredulous, but when he had been down and seen the bodies, he was satisfied.

"Polly, my jewel," he said, placing one arm about her neck, "I'm proud of you. I love you more and more, for every day I find more to love." And then turning to Morton, he added, "What think you of such a wife?"

"Ah," returned the guest, with deep feeling, "if poor Lent Morton had such an one, he wouldn't be a mail carrier."

When Morton left, he was directed to stop at the first settlement, and state to the officers there what had happened, and he promised to do so. He once more blessed the brave woman who saved his life, and then set out. Late in the afternoon two officers arrived at the cabin, and when they were shown the dead bodies, they recognized them at once, and proceeded to remove them. And ere a week was passed, whole settlemens blest the BORDER HEROINE for the work she had done.

[From the American Farmer.]

Hog Feeding and the Sweet Potato Culture in N. C.

Our North Carolina friends are not behind their neighbors of Virginia and Maryland in the article of good hams. We are indebted to one of them for the following information as to their peculiar method of fattening pork upon the field pea and the sweet potatoe.—We regret to hear, at the same time, that this year a very severe drought extended from the 20th September has shortened these crops very materially.

The crop of sweet potatoes is planted along side of the peas, and successive portions are fenced off and consumnd without waste upon the ground. They turn their hogs upon the peas when sufficiently ripe, but only those which are to be fattened. It is dangerous to put stock hogs upon them, as they cause weakness of the loins, which is frequently fatal to them during the following season.—There is more danger of this result on sandy than on other soils. We mentioned these facts in our last, as stated by Mr. Ruffin, at a meeting of the farmers in Virginia, and they are confirmed by several North Carolina farmers whom we have talked with since.—Some farmers commence feed on the peas and potatoes at the same time—others feed a week or two on the peas before they begin with the potatoes.

They are fed in this way until towards Christmas, when they are finished off for a week or two upon corn.

We are indebted to the same friends for the method of cultivating the sweet potatoe, a crop which he says well managed will yield three hundred bushels to the acre.

Five bushels of small potatoes are required to ensure abundant plantings for an acre.

These are bedded as early in the season as the weather will permit, in the following manner: Raise the beds—which should be not over six feet in width—some inches by throwing surface earth upon it, and six in good compost of stable manure. Lay down the potatoes upon this bed, side by side, and close enough to touch, and cover them with three or four inches of compost, and several inches of earth upon that. In due time there will be abundant plantings. This method is considered much better than the plan of planting pieces of the potatoe.

When the plants are fit to be drawn out the ground having been well prepared is laid off in furrows three and a half feet apart.

Well made compost of stable manure, yard scrapings, &c., is thrown into the drill and furrows thrown over it from each side making a ridge, the top of which is then levelled off with the hoe. The holes in which the plants are to be inserted are made fifteen inches apart; for this purpose a pointed stick is used, near the end of which, through an auger hole, a piece fifteen inches long, is inserted at right angles, which answers the purpose both of regulating the depth of the hole to be made and of marking, by the impression of the cross piece on the ground, the distance of the next hole. A little practice renders a hand expert in thus marking the ground.—The plants are dropped according to the marks, and another hand follows to plant them. The young plants are kept clear of grass by the hoe, and between the rows, as soon as the grass starts, the bar side of the plough is run as near as possible, throwing the earth away from the ridge; in the next working it is thrown back leaving the ridge about what it was in the beginning. During this working the vines are laid among the ridges by hand, to avoid their being covered, and returned after the work is done. It is important that the grass be kept from about the plants by careful working during the early season of their growth.

When the crop is not consumed upon the ground, it is harvested by chopping the vine off at the surface with the hoe, and running the bar of the plow as near as it may be done without cutting or bruising them, on each side of the potatoes, when they may be easily drawn out. They are preserved in cellars, or out of doors in kilns. The method of fixing them is to raise the ground a few inches, where they are to be placed, and cover with pine shatters to the depth of six inches or more. The potatoes are laid upon these and piled in the usual way, as many as fifty or sixty bushels. These are then covered with a thick covering of pine shatters, boards laid upon them, and earth to the depth of six inches, to be increased when cold weather comes on.

"I say, Mr. Johnson, did you hear 'bout de catalepsy dat befel Phillis?" "Ob course I didn't; what was it?" "You see, de doctor ordered a blister on her chist—well, as she had'nt no chist, no how, she put 'um on the band box, and it drawed her new pink bonnet all out ob shape, and spilt 'um intirely."

A woman has suggested that when men break their hearts, it is all the same as when a lobster breaks one of its claws—another sprouts immediately, and grows in its place.

EXPLOSIVE POPULATION.—The following names are said to be in the Cincinnati, (Ohio,) Directory:

Messrs. Gunn, Cannon, Pistol, Fuse, Shutee, Bullitt, Shot, Musket and R. Tillory.

From Washington.

Correspondence of the Charleston Standard.

WASHINGTON, February 23, 1858.

The anniversary of the birth-day of the Father of his Country was appropriately observed in the Federal Capital yesterday. The public offices were closed, and both Houses of Congress adjourned over till to day. Many of the members attended the celebration, and participated in the grand and imposing ceremonies with which our Richmond friends inaugurated the superb Equestrian Statue of Washington. Gov. Floyd, of the President's Cabinet, was a guest on the occasion, and met a flattering reception on his arrival at the capital of the ancient Commonwealth.

There is no longer any doubt that Congress will refuse a further increase of the standing army. The action of the Senate in rejecting the "five regiment bill" has been fully endorsed by the Military Committee in the House. This Committee have agreed to report a bill authorizing five regiments of volunteers, to be called out only in the event the President shall deem them necessary for the public service. Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, dissents from a majority of the committee, and will bring in a minority report, favoring the raising of four additional regiments for the regular army. The President will apportion the two new regiments of volunteers to California for the Utah service, and the other three will be raised upon our Western frontier. All applications for service from the Atlantic States will be rejected, as the President is advised that Western men alone are suited to the service which will be required of the troops.

Dispatches just received from Utah, leave no doubt of the fact that the Mormons are preparing for a stubborn resistance—and that our troops will have their hands full. Mr. Bernheisel, the Mormon delegate in Congress, still says that satisfactory arrangements might be made to arrest bloodshed, if our Government would empower some one to enter into negotiations with the Mormon leaders. Had Gen. Scott gone to California, as was at one time intended by the administration, Dr. B. would have sent an express through to Salt Lake, advising Commissioners to be despatched to San Francisco, to meet the old General and make terms. The defeat of the Army Bill in the Senate arrested the execution of this plan. Mr. Buchanan was unwilling to send off General Scott, in the face of a disposition on the part of Congress to withhold the means of carrying out the scheme. It is yet to be hoped that some plan will be fallen upon to settle this unfortunate difficulty without an actual resort to fire-arms and the consequent horrors.

The Kansas question is cooling down, since the able report of Mr. Green, from the Committee on Territories in the Senate. This report is regarded in political circles here as settling the difficulty and securing the speedy admission of Kansas as a State. The bill will be passed by both Houses, and I confidently predict that the member and Senators from the new State will be comfortably seated in Congress before the closing of the present session.

The difficulty between Hon. James B. Clay, of Ky., and Mr. Cullom, the late Clerk of the House of Representatives, is now the subject of comment among sporting gentlemen, and the probable result is the subject of much speculation. Some say a duel has been fought, and Gen. Cullom has been mortally wounded. The particulars of the difficulty, as trivial as they are, may be interesting to your readers. Messrs. Clay and Cullom happened to meet on Saturday evening last in the dining saloon attached to Brown's Hotel; Cullom invited Clay to drink, but the latter excused himself on the ground that he had just taken a glass with a friend. Cullom insisted and Clay yielded. The former then commenced a eulogy upon the character of Henry Clay, announcing that he (Cullom) had always been his staunch friend—and when he removed from Kentucky to Tennessee, he even bearded Old Hickory in his den in defence of Henry Clay. To this Mr. James B. Clay bowed his acknowledgments, and added that Gen. Cullom was not the only man who had bearded Andrew Jackson in Tennessee—that Gen. Coombs had done the same. (The reader must, here, bear in mind that in the contest between Jackson and Coombs the latter came off *second* best.)—"Do you mean to insult me," asked Cullom, at the same time shaking his fist in Clay's face. "By no means," replied the latter, "but I do not admire such demonstrations."—"Then, sir," rejoined Cullom, "I pronounce you a degenerate son of a noble sire." "You are a liar," retorted Clay, when Cullom struck him. The parties were immediately separated and soon after a challenge passed. The result whatever it may be, you will probably learn before this reaches you.

IVANHOE.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM THE SING SING PRISON.—A stampede occurred at the Sing Sing Prison, on Thursday evening, as the men were passing into the prison, to be locked up for the night. The break was fortunately confined to one gang, but for a moment it seemed probable that the entire body were to unite in the attempt to escape.

As usual, the men of the saw shop halted, while those who have precedence were passing into the prison. When the word was given to "halt," Jack Haggerty, one of the most reckless and hardened of the convicts, sprung from the ranks, and brandishing a knife, shouted, "Now, boys—liberty or death!" Four others followed Haggerty's lead, and the five started towards the river. As they jumped from the dock on the ice they were fired at by the guards temporarily stationed on the ice, as a precaution against such attempts.—Three of them were hit by the first fire, but two continued to run, and were again fired at.

One of them, a man by the name of Spence, received a ball in his back, another in his thigh, and a third in his leg, before he fell.—Spence is about 35 years old. He was the "badger" at Moll Hodge's famous "pennel" establishment in West Broadway, and was sent up for 4 years and 8 months at the same time Moll was, for doing Lawrence Riley out of $250, last October.

Another convict, named Quinn, was mortally wounded before he gave up.

A third was shot, but not mortally; and a fourth was shot at, but not hit. He made fight, but the guard clubbed his discharged gun and gave him such a taste of the butt end as subdued him.—*New York Times.*

Enjoy to day, don't worry about to morrow.

Shocking Calamity in St. Louis.

Burning of the Pacific Hotel—Twenty-nine Persons Killed—Six Seriously Injured, and between Forty and Fifty Missing.

A fire broke out in the Pacific hotel, at St. Louis, on Saturday morning, causing the greatest consternation among the boarders. Many persons were killed, and many others seriously injured, by leaping from the windows. This house is located near the depot of the Pacific railroad, in suburbs of the city, and was completely destroyed. About one hundred persons were in the house when the fire broke out forty or fifty of whom are missing.

The following are the names of the persons known to be killed, so far: Messrs. Bruce, McKnight, Burkheart, Wurst, Paul, Sterrett, Mrs. Jenny Jones, and child, all of St. Louis; Mr. Johnson, of Chicago; Henry Bochester and J. H. Hart Strong, of Rochester, N. Y.; Mr. William Saunders, Mr. Taylor, Geo. Crane, and Miss Jones, residence unknown; Charles Davis; Wm. Cunningham of the Terre Haute and Alton railroad; Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard; also nine persons in one room, whose names are unknown, and a negro boy.

The following are seriously injured: James F. Geary, reporter of the St. Louis Leader; Elhew Hayes, of New York; Jonathan Jones, Mr. Towns, Wm. Turner, and Mr. Sharpe, watchman of the house.

The fire caught in the drug store under the hotel, and spread so rapidly that the stairways were enveloped in flames before the inmates could be roused. All egress was thus cut off, except through the windows, Many leaped from the third story, and were horribly mangled or instantly killed, and many more were unable even to reach the windows, and were burned to death in their own rooms.—Several more bodies are supposed to be in the ruins, and hundreds of excited men are energetically engaged in removing the rubbish and searching for them.

The wounded were promptly taken charge of by their friends or sent to the hospital, where their injuries were immediately attended to. Several of the wounded cannot possibly recover. The loss of property is upwards of $50,000.

Col. A. H. McClung--His Suicide.

There is not, we presume, a single man in the South who has not heard of Colonel McClung. We picked up an exchange this morning and found the following Ode to Death by this great man, which is certainly the most noble chaunt of manly sorrow. Col. McClung was known as a duelist, having killed as many as four men, we believe, in duels. Notwithstanding his chivalry and intrepidity, he was gentle as a child. With the ferocity of a tiger he combined the generosity of a lion; with the daring of an eagle, he united all that is great in man. He walked the earth like a Titan, but left behind him many an able characteristic. He wore a noble heart, full of generosity.

McClung had genius of the first order—was honored, loved, and almost worshipped by a host of friends. Wearied of life, disappointed and satiated, he wed the embraces of death, and, with the hope of being slain, he enlisted in the Mexican war. His gallantry on the battle field at Monteray is known to all. He was seriously wounded, but death came not to his relief. At Buena Vista he was carried on a litter to the battle field and exposed his life again—but Death still eluded him and refused to recognise his earnest votary.—Despairing of finding death on the battle field, he returned to Mississippi, and lived until life became a burden to him, and then committed suicide by blowing out his own brains.

A few months before his death he wrote the following lines, overflowing with the vocal and rythmical liquidity. It is the melody of despair—the last lay of the minstrel. As has already been remarked by our friend Posy, the swan, under the distinctive presentiment of death, sings its own dirge, and the vigor of death lends inspiration and sweetness to its song. Like the dying swan, poor dying McClung sung his own sweet and beautiful invocation:

Swiftly speed over the waves of time,
Spirit of Death!
In manhood's morn, in youthful prime,
I woo thy breath!
For the fading hues of hope have fled
Like the dolphin's light,
And dark are the clouds above my head
As the starless night!

Oh! vainly the voyager sings for the rest
Of the peaceful haven—
The pilgrim saint for the homes of the blest
And the calm of heaven!
The galley slave for the night wind's breath,
At the burning noon!
But more gladly I'll spring to thy cold arms,
Death come soon!

[*Memphis Advocate.*

WIFE SELLING!—The Portsmouth Transcript says: Don't start, we mean what we say—wife selling! A Mr. Nathaniel Dyes, of Western Branch, two or three miles from Portsmouth, lately sold his wife to Geo. Canady, for five hundred and fifty dollars!—All parties appeared quite satisfied. This would seem to indicate that some vestige of barbaric days gone by still remains; or else, a sprinkling of Turkish sentiment has made its way across the deep. However this may be, the barberous practice should not be tolerated in any civilized community.

A NOVEL PARTY DRESS.—At a "fancy dress party" in Hartford, Ct., the past week, one lady appeared in a dress ornamented with hundreds of little bells, not much bigger than rain drops—affording music of the fairy kind in the dance. In some of the Eastern countries dancing women wear bells on their ankles which tinkle in time with the music of the dance, and perhaps, this custom suggested the more conspicuous display of this musical ornament.

A horrible case of spontaneous combustion is reported as having recently occurred in Cairo, (Illinois.) A man named Faxon, suffering under delirium tremens, entered a saloon and called for a glass of bandy. Immediately after drinking it, his breath came in contact with a lighted match in the hand of a bystander, and instatly took fire and burned for nearly two minutes, when death ended his tortures. The agonizing screams of the wretched man are described as having been horrible in the extreme.—*Louisville Democrat.*

The mountains are again covered with snow.

FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Democratic Meeting in Burke.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Burke, held at the Court House in Morganton, on motion of Sam'l. McD. Tate, John H. Pearson, Esq. was called to the Chair, and W. S. Sudderth, and Wm. R. Aiken, were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was then explained by Dr. J. A. Dickson, on whose motive the chairman appointed a Committee of three: Messrs. J. A. Dickson, S. C. W. Tate and E. E. Greenlee, to report resolutions for the action of the meeting.

During the absence of the Committee, A. M. Erwin, Esq., being called for, addressed the meeting in a neat and appropriate manner—endorsing President Buchanan's course in regard to Kansas, and urging the importance of a union of the South in the pending struggle.

The Committee having returned, reported through their Chairman, Dr. Dickson, the following resolutions:

Whereas, A Convention is to be held in Charlotte, on the 14th of April next, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for the office of Governor: And whereas, the Democracy of Burke approve of the time and place for holding said Convention, and desire to be represented upon that occasion, therefore,

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint fifty Delegates to represent the Democracy of Burke in said Convention.

Resolved, That we re-affirm our devotion to the cardinal principles of our party, as enunciated in the Democratic platforms of the conventions of 1856, both State and National, and that a strict adherence to the organization and time honored usages of the Democratic party is indispensable to ensure the triumph of the principles we thus cherish.

Resolved, That James Buchanan, in his administration of the Government, has not only met fully the expectations of his friends, but has secured the unqualified admiration and approval of every patriotic citizen in the Republic; that his late message on Kansas Affairs, is a bold, manly, and truthful exposition of the facts connected with the exciting issues in controversy, and he deserves the gratitude of the country for his clear and perspicuous statement of the points involved, as well as the simple and equitable plan which he recommends for their adjustment.

Resolved, That the admission of Kansas as a State, under the Lecompton Constitution, is the only just and safe solution of the present complications of that question, and that the difficulties now surrounding that issue imperil the integrity of the Democratic party only so far, and only to a degree alike imminent, as they endanger the Union of the States.

Resolved, That the public lands ought to be applied to the National objects specified in the Constitution, and the proceeds of their sales disbursed by the General Government in such manner as to relieve the people to that extent, from a Tariff tax for its support.

Resolved, That his Excellency Thomas Bragg has discharged the duties of his office with marked ability, fairness and impartiality, and upon his retirement, will command from every good citizen the respect and admiration which always attend the person, and are associated with the name, of a faithful public servant.

Resolved, That we most heartily endorse the votes and political conduct of our distinguished Representative in Congress, Hon. T. L. Clingman, and we now send him greeting, a warm and heartfelt "God Speed" in his efforts to maintain the ascendency of Democratic principles, and protect the Constitutional rights of the South.

Resolved, That while we will cheerfully support any of the many able and patriotic Democrats whose claims will be urged before the Convention we do most earnestly recommend the name of our fellow citizen, W. W. Avery, Esq., as our first choice—that his zealous and consistent advocacy of democratic principles—his patriotism, ability and high moral character, give him no ordinary claims upon the Democracy of the State; and should he be the choice of the Convention, as he is of the West, we pledge for Burke and the "Western Reserve," such a vote as no man has ever received.

Dr. Dickson then addressed the meeting in support of the resolutions.

Messrs. A. H. Gaither, H. J. Gaston and S. C. W. Tate, being severally called for, responded, endorsing the resolutions warmly.

The question being taken on the adoption of the resolutions, they were *unanimously* approved.

Under the first resolution the following Delegates were named:

Joseph Brittain, Ephraim E. Greenlee, John W. McElrath, C. M. Avery, R. J. McElrath, Wm. Keller, Thos. A. Dorsey, Barnet Moore, Levi Laxton, Jacob Horshaw, Riley Tallent, W. L. Tate, James Avery, David Berry, jr., A. C. Avery, James H. Curtis, J. J. Massey, Jacob Seagle, David Hennessee, Jno. A. Dickson, Sam'l. McD. Tate, Dr. W. L. Glass, Wm. Stamey, E. J. Kerksey, A. S. Greenlee, R. V. Michaux, Dr. J. C. McDowell, W. C. Scott, S. E. Poteet, J. B. Kincaid, Mich. Spainhour, Daniel Jarrett, R. C. Pearson, jr., S. A. Bettis, George Hodge, S. C. W. Tate, H. J. Gaston, Philip Warlick, C. A. Shuping, Jno. M. Carson, H. P. Lindsey, B. H. Sisk, Jas. C. Estes, Hugh Conley, J. S. Stacy, E. M. Sudderth, Calvin Hoak, A. M. Gimpsey, M. D. Brittain.

On motion the Secretaries were requested to furnish copies of these proceedings to the "News" and Raleigh "Standard" for publication, with a request that the other Democratic Papers of the State copy.

On motion the Chairman and Secretaries were added to the list of Delegates.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JNO. H. PEARSON, CH'N.

J. B. KINCAID, } *Sec'ys.*
W. R. AIKEN, }

A LAWYER PUZZLED.—The Hartford (Conn.) Courant states that a few days since, in the course of a suit then progressing in that city, a woman was testifying in behalf of her son, and swore that he had worked on a farm ever since he was born. The lawyer who cross-examined her said: "You assert that your son has worked on a farm ever since he was born?" "I do." "What did he do the first year?" "*He milked.*"

HOOPS.—Simpson says the ladies do not set their caps for the gentlemen any more; they spread their hoops.

THE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, March 4, 1858.

Rail Roads and Taxation.

In our issue of last week we presented our readers with a few facts drawn from authentic and reliable sources, in order to show the owners of land and negroes who and what are to blame for taxation. As our purpose is not so much an elaborate exposition of this interesting topic as it is to stimulate thought and investigation in others in the same direction, we shall be content simply to suggest a few plain, natural and inevitable conclusions, which cannot be avoided if the facts from which they are derived are properly considered.

The slave population of North Carolina, according to the census of 1850, was in round numbers 283,000. As the result of a minute and careful calculation, that document states the annual increase of the slave population in the Atlantic States to be 2 per cent per annum. At this rate of increase there must be at this time over 330,000 slaves in this State. If these slaves are worth on an average $600 each, (and that seems not to be an extravagant figure from the recent and numerous accounts of sales in different parts of the South,) the value of slave property in North Carolina is to day $200,000,000.—This is more than double the assessed value of all the landed property in the State. From the last report of the Comptroller of the State, it appears that there are 148,199 tax paying slaves in the State, contributing to the State Treasury a little over $74,000 in taxes—leaving, if our estimate of the present number of slaves in the State is correct, more than 180,000 *slaves paying no tax at all* either for State or County purposes. It must certainly be a moderate estimate to say that these 180,000 tax exempt slaves, under the age of 12 and over the age of 50, are worth at least $60,000,000. If these 180,000 tax exempt slaves were taxed upon the advalorem principle, as land is and at the rate land is now taxed by the State, they would yield a revenue of $90,000 annually.

In the face of these facts, which may be known and read of all men, it is most remarkable that the owners of slaves in North Carolina should complain of the taxes imposed upon that kind of property by the Legislature. We said in our last issue that instead of having any cause of complaint against the State for heavy taxation, the owners of slaves ought to have their taxes increased.—Not that we desire to oppress them either as individuals or a class. Not that we desire to single out that kind of property and make it bear all the burthens of taxation. But because simple justice demands that it should bear its equal part. In what community, struggling as North Carolina has been for ten years past to obtain an outlet for her vast agricultural and mineral wealth, has the spectacle been presented of $60,000,000 of the most profitable, the most available, the most convertible property *totally untouched and untouchable by the tax collector.* No parallel for this unreasonable state of things can be found in any other State, free or slave, ancient or modern. No argument founded on common sense exists to support it.

Is it not, therefore, idle and absurd to say that a State with so much property totally exempt from taxation as there appears to be in North Carolina, shall halt or hesitate in the prosecution of the great works of Improvement she has undertaken. If she must fail in these enterprises our posterity will assign the proper reason for that disastrous result. Impartial and unprejudiced inquiry in the future will disclose the fact that it was not a want of resources, but a mismanagement and misapplication and an unreasonable exemption of those she had in abundance, that caused her public works to die.

The cry now is that our roads must stop *until we can see whether they will pay.* That is about the substance of what was recently resolved by the Democracy of Wayne county. However orthodox they may be on other issues, this sentiment of the Wayne Democracy is directly at war with the Democratic Platforms of 1854 and 1856. Unless we admit, as the enemies of Democracy charge, that the Platform of '54 and '56 was a fraud and a cheat, ingeniously contrived by Senator Biggs and others, to juggle credulous Western men out of their votes, the Wayne Democracy and all others who entertain and publish similar views are hostile to the organization of the Democratic party in this State, and are bent on destroying it. They occupy the same attitude to the Democratic party of the State that Douglas does to the Democratic party of the Nation.

If our roads are vigorously and speedily pushed forward to completion, our taxes may be heavy for a few years, but if there is any thing in the experience of others to instruct us, we have "assurances" abundant and reliable that as soon as they tap the rich valley of the Mississippi *they will pay for themselves.* How will it be if our roads stop where they are, in sight of the mountains whose streams contribute to swell the majestic volume of the Great Father of Waters. The people will have the millions which these roads have cost to pay, without the slightest aid from the roads to discharge the debt.

Can it be imagined that when the infatuation of a few penny wise and pound foolish politicians shall have forced this necessity upon the people of North Carolina that these same penny wise and pound foolish politicians can convince the people that *there ought to be in their midst* $60,000,000 *worth of profitable, available, convertible property, totally exempt from taxation?*

Good News from Tennessee.

By the courtesy of W. D. Rankin, Esq., we are enabled to lay the following gratifying intelligence before our readers. The action of the Tennessee Legislature referred to below, is indeed indicative of the success of the French Broad and Kentucky Rail Road, and will, as the writer observes, give a "vitality" to the enterprise which it never before had.

Newport, Tenn., Feb. 22, 1858.

W. D. Rankin, Esq.,

Dear Sir—Gen. Smith returned yesterday with such gratifying intelligence that I hasten to communicate it. The Legislature by a special act authorized the transfer of the surplus remaining of the appropriation for bridges across the Holston and the Clinch to French Broad and Pigeon. The sum, you will remember, is two hundred thousand dollars. According to the estimate of Engineer Owen, but sixty thousand will be required to build the first named bridges, leaving a surplus of one hundred and forty thousand dollars—not more than forty thousand of which, perhaps, will be required to build the two last named.

The measure is important both as showing that the State aid will be extended, that the Company will be enabled to cancel all existing liabilities; and last, though not least, in giving increased confidence to the friends of the enterprise, and imparting to it a new and greater vitality than it ever had.

It is understood that the Governor will hold himself in readiness to issue the State Bonds whenever called upon, he having intimated this much to Gen. Smith in an interview subsequent to the passage of the act.

The vote on the final passage of the bill stood in the House 54 ayes to 8 noes. In the Senate 15 ayes to 5 noes.

Steadman's Salem Magazine.

This is the title of a new candidate for public favor, established at Salem in this State, by A. J. Steadman, Esq. The first number is on our table, and is a neatly gotten up Magazine of 64 pages. Some of the articles are well written, others only so so. Taking it altogether, it is very well for the first number. Literary enterprises are like wine, they improve with age. This Magazine only needs proper encouragement to become equal to any similar publication of the day. We trust it will be well sustained. Terms $3 a year.

Found Dead.

We learn from the Carolina Baptist of last week that James Calloway was found dead about two miles from Hendersonville, a few days since. The Coroner, Col. J. H. Allen, returned a verdict of "Death from some unknown cause."

☞The following item from the N. York Day Book, will show the estimation in which free negroes are held in that city:

ALL ABOUT A SICKLY NEGRO.—Some people in this city are just now in considerable tribulation about a sickly negro said to have been kidnapped from Five Points and taken down to Virginia and sold by a Mr. Mason Thomas. For our part, we wish Mr. Thomas would kidnap a few more, that is, allowing he kidnapped this one. It would be a great blessing to the speckled denizens of that classic locality, the Points, to get rid of a few of the wheezy, consumptive mulattoes which infest it, and perhaps they might be put to some good purpose down south.—Here they are of no use, except to beg cold victuals and drink bad rum, and whitewash a little on rainy days, when they can't steal.

A MAN WITH FIVE WIVES.—A man named Coombs was committed to jail at Boston last week, charged with having four wives. On the next day the fifth one made her appearance. Brigham Young must look to his laurels.

HOG CHOLERA.—In Newberry District, S. C., the hogs have been dying of "cholera," supposed to have been brought from Tennessee by drove hogs.

LIBERAL.—Ker Boyce, of Charleston, who died sometime since, gave $30,000 to the orphan house of that city.

DESTRUCTION OF A COLLEGE.—A fire occurred at Plaquemine, La., on the night of the 6th ult., resulting in the complete destruction of the college of the Immaculate Conception, the Catholic Church, and the parsonage thereunto attached. The loss is estimated at about $40,000.

☞Twenty miles of the Southern Pacific Railroad have been completed in time to secure the Texas grants.

Difficulties at Washington.

Several "affairs of honor" have been on the tapis at Washington for some days past, and have furnished a fruitful theme for gossiping letter writers.

Case No. 1.—Williams vs. Bell, both Lieutenants in the Army; went to Bladensburg, exchanged shots, Bell's ball passing through Williams' hat, honor satisfied, shook hands and returned home.

No. 2.—Hon. James B. Clay of Kentucky, and Gen. Cullom of Tennessee, were taking a "horn" together, the latter made an offensive remark, which Clay pronounced a "d—d lie." Cullom struck him, a challenge passed, and they hurried to the field of honor and wasted powder. There mutual friends interfered, and the latest intelligence leaves us to hope that the difficulty was satisfactorily adjusted without the aid of gunpowder.

No. 3.—Col. Sumner vs. Gen. Harney, both gallant soldiers of the regular army.—Old sore, happened to meet in Washington, broke out afresh, Sumner challenged Harney, the latter handed the brimstone document over to the War Department, Sumner to be court martialled for violating an Army regulation in sending a challenge.

No. 4.—A. C. Rhind vs. Commander Boutwell—both of the Navy. Rhind challenged Boutwell and afterwards posted him for refusing to fight. Boutwell handed documents over to Navy Department—Rhind to be court martialled for challenging a brother officer.

So endeth the catalogue for this week.

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.—According to the *Railroad Journal* for January, there are now 25,210 miles of railroad in the United States, of which 20,945 have been built since 1848. The aggregate cost of these roads is between 900 millions and a billion of dollars. The average cost per mile is about $35,000. Virginia has 1233 miles of railroad, the cost of which per mile was something upwards of $38,600. New York has 2500 miles at an aggregate cost of $143,316,876; being about $55,000 per mile, or nearly double the cost of the Virginia roads. Massachussetts has 1388 miles, at a cost of more than $51,000 per mile. Pennsylvania has 2545 miles, at a cost of about $38,000.—North Carolina has 943 1-2 miles, at a cost of upwards of 17,000. Ohio has 2946 miles, at a cost of more than $30,000. Indiana has 1790, at a cost of about 22,000. Georgia has 986 miles, at a cost of not quite $25,000. Illinois has 2677 miles, at a cost of upwards of $32,000.

ADDRESS.—We see it stated in some of our exchanges that the Rev. Dr. Deems, of North Carolina, has been invited to deliver the Annual Oration before the Literary Societies of Emory & Henry College, in June next.

WANTS A DIVORCE.—We see it stated in several papers that Gov. McMullin has applied to the legislature of Washington Territory to be divorced from his wife, who is living in Scott county, Va.

☞Robert B. Vance, Esq., of this place, has been appointed Grand Lecturer of the Masonic Order for the Western division of the State. Brethren will take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

WHAT'S IN THE WIND?—Wilmer & Smith's *European Times* of the 6th inst., remarking upon England's relations with France, says that some English residents in Paris were leaving the city "in consequence of the unsettled state of the political horizon."

☞The Virginia State Senate passed a bill on the 18th instant, prohibiting the emission of notes of a less denomination than ten dollars, after the 1st of August, 1858, and of a less denomination than twenty dollars after the 1st of August, 1859.

☞Judge Kane, father of the lamented Dr. E. K. Kane, and himself somewhat celebrated for his judicial course in the famous Passmore Williamson case, died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Sunday evening.

LARGE PROPERTY.—Col. J. S. Preston, of Columbia, has sold his plantation in Louisiana—Houmas—to Mr. J. Burnside, of New Orleans, with 550 negroes, for the clever sum of $1,000,000!

FOR UTAH.—The Kentucky Legislature has passed a bill authorizing the Governor to raise a regiment of volunteers immediately, and to offer it to the Federal Government for service in Utah. Col. Crittenden, Maj. Hawkins and others of military fame, are to be its officers.

GOOD PLUCK.—Col. Fremont, when on a visit to Boston, a few days since, intimated in unmistakable terms that he means to be a candidate for President in 1860.

ILL.—Ex-President Tyler and Mr. Prescott, the historian, are both lying ill, though not dangerously.

An exchange paper says: "There is nothing like nature as developed in feminines; for no sooner does a female juvenile begin to walk and notice things, than it takes after its mother and wants a baby. It is almost incredible how much of matter and feeling is wasted on rag babies and squint eyed Dutch dolls."

If you would have an idea of the ocean in a storm, just imagine ten thousand hills and four thousand mountains, all drunk, chasing one another over newly ploughed ground, with lots of caverns in it for them to step into now and then.

Gift Lotteries.

It is a question with some whether these are immoral. Persons go to a place where such lotteries are kept, buy a book, cup, or some trifle, for which they pay a certain price. The payment of the money required for the book, entitles the purchaser to a ticket, having a number on it, which number draws some parcel having the same number marked previously on it. The parcel may be nearly valueless, or quite valuable; if the former, the purchaser loses the difference between the real value of the article bought, plus the value of the trifle given, and what he paid for the article bought; if the latter, the purchaser gains the difference between the sum paid for the article bought, and the real value of the parcel drawn. In this latter case he *may* gain very handsomely. In the former case he may not lose much.

Is it not plain, however, that this is nothing more nor less than a lottery, or in other words, gambling? The risk makes it enticing, exciting, as much so as a game at cards or race. Like all other lotteries, there are many blanks. But every one hopes he may get a prize. The proprietors know that they cannot offer to all equivalents for the money they receive; but they may thus evade the letter of the law. The purchaser knows he may get a watch, or farm, or tea set, or library, for greatly less than it is worth, but because it is not called by the name of gambling, he fears no reproach. But is he thereby any whit more honest than a regular gambler? Let him ponder that question.

Gift enterprises are like sin in all other fascinating forms, more dangerous than out right transgression. Thousands of unwary youth flock along the streets of cities, look in where a flippant auctioneer is "giving away books," walk in, take a book, take a ticket, draw a prize; take another, draw a blank, become excited, learn the wild, fond, overwhelming intoxication of *gambling*, of wh ch they would always have b en happily ignorant if they had never gone to a "gift enterprise."

Let every Christian refuse to be seen at these places. It will hurt his influence.—Gamblers *know* it is gambling, and they laugh at the opposers of gambling to see them so easily duped.—*Banner of Peace.*

LARGE FIRE IN MAIDEN LANE AND LIBERTY-STREET—$250,000 Loss.—Last night about half past seven o'clock a fire broke out in the six story building, No. 56 Maiden Lane, extending through to No. 25 Liberty-street, the first story and basement occupied by Windle and Co., house furnishing goods, and the upper stories by Charles Ahrenfeldt, dealer in china and glass ware. The fire originated in the fifth story, and in consequence of the light materials about the premises, the flames spread with astonishing rapidity, and ere the lapse of an hour were belching forth from all the windows on either street. The firemen of the District labored earnestly but in vain, as their efforts to save the building seemed like labor lost. The conflagration raged furiously until midnight, when the firemen gained the upper hand of the devouring element. Windle and Co., had a stock amounting to about $100,000 in their house, all of which was destroyed. They are said to be insured.—Mr. Abrenfeldt's stock, valued at $120,000, was also destroyed, none of his property being saved. He is insured for $100,000 in the city companies and one foreign company.

The three story building, No. 58 Maiden Lane, lower part occupied by Fleet and Co., cloth merchants, upper part by Windle and Co., as the storage, next took fire, and was destroyed.

The most of Mr. Fleet's goods were saved. He is insured for $7,000 in the Lennox Lamar, and Brooklyn Companies.

Building No. 56 Maiden Lane was owned by Mr. Windle, and said to be insured.

The three story building No. 23 Liberty-street, occupied by Ed. Hen, importer of fancy goods, was partially destroyed, together with the stock. Mr. Hen is only partially insured. Messrs. Althof, Bergmann and Co., No. 54 Maiden Lane, sustained about $1000 loss by water. Insured for $102,000.

The light from the burning building could be seen all over the city, and clouds of sparks and cinders were borne by the breeze many blocks distant. Some of the cinders set fire to a shed rear of No. 11 Gold street, causing, however, but little damage.—*N. Y. Courier, Feb.* 18.

IDIOTS.—Idiocy is arrested development. There is, in all cases, a deficiency of brain, a low physical organization. The humane and accomplished Dr. Wilbur says, that out of a class of twenty pupils only three could count ten. Their almost universal fault was gluttony. Their great fault is the want of attention. Many cannot talk; it often requires two or three years to enable them to utter a single word distinctly. In almost all cases home treatment only confirms the malady. In three hundred and fifty nine cases, all but four originated in parents who had brought on some confirmed disease by the violation of the laws of nature.

In every instance, the four excepted, either one or both parents were either unhealthy, scrofulous, disposed to insanity, indulged in animal excesses, or had married blood relations. Let every reader commit to memory these five causes, for to have an idiot child how terrible the infliction! More than one fourth of three hundred and fifty nine idiots were the children of drunkards; one out of every twenty was the child of the marriage of near relations; in one such family five children out of eight were idiotic. If then, health, temperance and chastity are not duties, then are we irresponsible.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

THE DOOM OF OUR WORLD.—What this change is to be we dare not even conjecture, but we see in the heavens themselves some traces of destructive elements and some indications of their power. The fragments of broken planets—the desent of meteoric stones upon our globe—the wheeling comets welding their loose materials at the solar furnace—the volcanic eruptions of our own satelite—the appearance of new stars, and the disappearance of others—are all foreshadows of that impending convulsion to which the system of the world is doomed. Thus placed upon a planet which is to be burned up, and under heavens which are to pass away; thus treading as it were, on the cemeteries and dwelling on the mausoleums of former worlds, let us learn the lesson of humanity and wisdom, if we have not already been taught it in the school of revelation.—*North British Review.*

FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

It Can't be Wrong.

TO E. A. W.

It can't be wrong to love thee,
For thou art purely fair;
And the fair, like nature's flowers,
Our love may rightly share.

It can't be wrong to love thee,
For thou art kind and true;
And to such, all justice tells us,
Our love is ever due.

It can't be wrong to love thee,
For thou dost warmly love;
And to love the lovely loving
Is taught us from above.

It can't be wrong to love thee,
For unto thee is given
A spirit pure and pious
That fondly hopes for Heaven.

It can't be wrong to love thee,
And then it's very sweet;
So I'll teach my heart to love thee
Until it cease to beat.

The Legislature of Tennessee has passed a bill to punish swearing by fine and imprisonment.

☞There is nothing in the whole list of medicine creating such a stir among invalids as Dr. Sanford's Invigorator or Liver Remedy. It gives such quick relief as to convince the patient of receiving benefit almost as soon as the medicine is taken. We do not know of a single instance where it has been taken without benefit, and in nearly all cases a complete cure is effected by its use. It has acquired its wide popularity simply because it does what it is recommended to do. It is constantly enlarging its circle of friends, carrying healing on its wings, and joy to the hearts of those suffering from Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia or general debility. February 25

10,000 Patients Cured Annually by the use of Heimbold's Genuine Preparation of Fluid Extract of Buchu, a most positive and specific remedy for distressing ailments Read the advertisement in another column, headed "Hembold's Genuine Preparation." Feb. 25. 1858

MARRIED,

On the 16th ult., Mr. E. M. Shepard and Miss Franky Blankenship, both of Yancy.

Candidates.

We are authorized to announce Captain J. J. GREER as a candidate for Sheriff of Henderson county at the next election.

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of Buncombe county, on the 25th of February, a negro man, who says his name is

ANDERSON,

and that he belongs to Philip Watkins of Rutherford county.

Said negro is apparently between 28 and 35 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well built and regularly proportioned, weighing 150 or 60 pounds, black, with a rather pleasant countenance and good address.

The owner of said Negro is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME,
Jailor.

Asheville, March 4, 1858.

State of North Carolina,

MADISON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1858.

ON motion, ordered by the Court that the next Superior Court be held at the Court House in Marshall on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next; and all papers, documents, &c., be returned to that place by the proper Officers, and all papers be made returnable to the said town of Marshall.

Ordered by the Court that the County Court Clerk have the above Order published.

Given under my hand at Office, this 13th February, 1858.

J. M. CARVER, *C. C. C.*

March 4, 1858.

HORSE RAISING.

THE subscriber having for some time past owned a Colt of the Old Canadian, the celebrated pacer—whose dam was of the finest stock of South Carolina—which is satisfactorily represented in his fine appearance,—he wishes to call the attention of horse raisers to the fact.

Said pony will be six years old in June next, and is fifteen hands high, with very attractive make, color and eye. He is well proven as to breeding. Such being the facts, we propose any fair test of stock as exhibited in his colts with that of any horse, size, age, blood or color, within a distance of 100 miles of Asheville, viz: in all cases giving first choice of two brood mares to the smallest horse. Beat him, if you dare! But notwithstanding all this, we learn that some good citizens want to raise larger stock, especially mares for mule raising. Therefore we invite your patronage for the most noble of horses, a large, fine bay horse, unsurpassed, perhaps, by any in the State, or in the adjoining States. Certificates will be shown, establishing the value and character of his colts, with a printed pedigree at every stand. He is 17 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, with a beautiful eye. Said horse will enlist the interest of the noblest and strongest stock raisers, go where he may. He has cost me a large sum of money. I will probably have to sell him. I would, however, like to take partners, so that we secure to our country horses worth raising from, as our horse stock has and will degenerate, unless the people adopt a better system. Mule raising, with a high taxation, may prove to be almost an utter prohibition to good horses in our country; but more lamentable without brood mares, and good mares reared to the tall price of three or four hundred dollars.

The subscriber offers for sale either or both of said horses, at as low a price as can be afforded; but if not sold they will be let out in this county the ensuing season. Any person wishing to purchase can pay by annual instalments, or take an interest in like manner, notes being made secure if required.

Address the undersigned, or the editor of this paper.

WM. PICKENS.

Flat Creek P. O., March 4, 1858.

UNITED STATES MAILS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
February 1, 1858.

PROPOSALS for conveying the mails of the United States from July 1, 1858, to June 30, 1859, on the following routes in the State of NORTH CAROLINA, will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 p. m., of March 31 next, to be decided by April 24 following:

5876 From Durham, by Simm's Mill, Orange Factory, Round Hill, Dial's Creek and Red Mountain, to South Lowell, and back, twice a week.
Leave Durham Tuesday and Friday at 7 1-2 a. m.
Arrive at South Lowell by 4 1-2 p. m.
Leave South Lowell Wednesday and Saturday at 7 a. m.
Arrive at Durham by 4 p. m.

5877 From Chapel Hill, by Fearington's Mill, Asa Riggsbee's Store, Thomas B. Farren's Manly Sulpe's, and White Cross, to Chapel Hill, equal to 18 miles and back once a week.
Leave Chapel Hill Saturday at 6 a. m.
Arrive at Chapel Hill by 8 p. m.

5878 From Magnolia by Dresden and Prescott, to Rockush, 24 miles, and back, once a week.
Leave Magnolia Friday at 9 a. m.
Arrive at Rockfish by 6 p. m.
Leave Rockfish Saturday at 7 a. m.
Arrive at Magnolia by 5 p. m.
Proposals to omit Dresden and perform the round trip in one day, will be considered.

5879 From Clinton, by Taylor's Bridge to Harrell's Store, 22 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Clinton Friday at 5 a. m.
Arrive at Harrell's Store by 12 a. m.
Leave Harrel's Store Friday at 1 p. m.
Arrive at Clinton by 8 p. m.

5880 From Lilesville, by Halley's Ferry, to Rockingham 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Lilesville Friday at 6 1-2 a. m.
Arrive at Rockingham by 12 a. m.
Leave Rockingham Friday at 1 p. m.
Arrive at Lilesville by 6 1-2 p. m.

5881 From Troy, by Auman's Hill to James Page's (on Plank Road,) 21 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Troy Wednesday at 12 a. m.
Arrive at Page's by 6 p. m.
Leave Page's Thursday at 8 1-2 a. m. or on arrival of High Point Mail.
Arrive at Troy by 2 1-2 p. m.
Proposals for an additional weekly trip are invited.

NOTES.

Proposals must be guarantied by two responsible persons, certified to as such by a postmaster or judge of a court of record.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omission not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post office; for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, vehicles, on the route. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for disobeying the post office laws or instructions of the department. He may alter the schedule, and also order an increase of service by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at *pro rata* decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with. Bids should be addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster General," superscribed "Proposals for mail service. State of ————."

For forms of proposal, &c.; and other information, see this advertisement in pamphlet form, and also the general advertisement of routes in the State, dated January 12, 1855, at the principal post offices.

AARON V. BROWN,
Postmaster General.

February 25, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call immediately and make settlement, as the business MUST be wound up without delay.

J. & J. HILDEBRAND.

Asheville, Feb. 25.

NOTICE.

I will sell at the residence of B. S. Gash, on Swannanoa, on Saturday the 3d day of April, all the property belonging to the Estate of John Gash, deceased, (not heretofore disposed of,) consisting of

Four Valuable Negroes,

The Household Furniture; Farming Tools, &c., &c.

A credit of twelve months will be given by the purchaser giving his note with approved security.

Persons indebted to said Estate are expected to make payment immediately; whilst those having claims against the Estate can present them either to me or to B. S. Gash, who is authorized to settle the same.

L. S. GASH, Executor.

Feb. 25, 1858.

M. L. DOYLE,

BAKER & CONFECTIONER,

Main Street, opposite Eagle Hotel,

Asheville, N. C.

Keeps constantly on hand Bread of superior quality; Cake of every description; Candies in endless variety and abundance; Cheese; Nuts; Raisins; and in a word, everything calculated to refresh and strengthen the physical man and tranquilize and sooth the mind. Families and Parties supplied at short notice, and on reasonable terms, &c., &c., &c.

March 5, 1857.

Call at "Lewis' Gallery."

THE interesting picture of "Mitchell's Falls" on Black Mountain, as Ambrotyped by *OSCAR M LEWIS* of Asheville, and Lithographed by the finest Artist in the city of New York, is now received and ready for exhibition. It is a picture 10 by 14 inches finished in "tints" and colored to nature, in the finest style of the art.

The picture is accompanied with a Key and Memorial, and can be had on application at "Lewis' Gallery," Main street, Asheville, at the following prices:

In "Tints," without frame and glass,	$2 00
Colored to Nature, without frame & glass,	3 00
In "Tints," Picture and Key framed in gilt and glass,	3 00
Colored to Nature, framed in gilt and glass,	4 00

Orders filled when accompanied with the cash, and pictures sent to any part of the State or elsewhere. [Asheville, Jan. 7, 1858.

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

Chinese Sugar Cane Seed.

A Large lot, fresh and well cleaned, for sale at

SMITH & CHAPMAN'S.

Jan. 14, 1858.

W. M. HARDY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and McDowell.

Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. tf

State of North Carolina.

McDOWELL COUNTY.

In Equity—Fall Term, 1757. *Vacation.*

Wm. F. McKesson
VS.
Charles Duncan.

It appearing, upon affidavit, that the defendant is a non resident of the State, and resides beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, it is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News, a paper published in Asheville N. C., for the space of six weeks notifying said non-resident Defendant to be and appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of McDowell at the court house in Marion on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to complainants bill or judgment *pro confesso*, will be entered up against him and the same will be heard exparte.

Witness C. L. S. Corpening Clerk and Master in Equity for the county of McDowell, at office in Marion.

C. L. S. CORPENING. *C. & M. E.*

Feb. 18, 1858, 6w Printer's fee $6

NOTICE.

I will be in Asheville on the first Monday in March next, with another lot of my native North Carolina *APPLE TREES*, which will be sold at 12 1-2 cents. Persons who have engaged Trees will please be ready to receive them on that day.

B. HAMILTON.

January 14, 1858.

10,000

SHINGLES wanted, immediately. Enquire at this Office.

ALL MATERIALS

For making Roraback's Soap for sale in any quantities at ASTON'S

RANKIN & CHAPMAN,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville, N. C:

April 3, 1857. tf

M. L. DOYLE.

Opposite the Eagle Hotel,

IS receiving constant additions to his stock of FAMILY GROCERIES and CONFECTIONARIES; and almost every imaginable article in his line can be found on his shelves, and all going off rapidly at unparalelled low prices.

BREAD and CAKE, of every variety, always on hand, fresh and excellent.

Asheville, Feb. 4, 1858.

BUY your Books and Stationery at ASTON'S.

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

T. W. MURRELL,

COLLECTING AGENT,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend to collecting claims of all kinds, with promptness and punctuality. He especially offers his services to publishers of newspapers and periodicals. Those who employ him may expect returns to be made as promptly as possible.

REFERENCES.—Asheville: A. S. Merrimon, M. Erwin, N. W. Woodfin, Joshua Roberts, and Z. B. Vance, Esq'rs; Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, W. W. McDowell, and Gaines, Deaver & Co. Hendersonville: W. M. Shipp, Esq. Morganton: Col. B. S. Gaither. Editors of News and Spectator, Asheville; and Herald of Truth, Hendersonville.

Asheville, Feb. 11, '58.

Valuable Lands For Sale.

IN EQUITY.

Wm. S. Mills and Others, Exparte.

IN obedience to a Decree of the Court of Equity for Polk county, I will proceed to sell on Saturday the 6th day of March next, on the premises, (the late residence of George R. Mills, deceased,) on a credit of 12 months with interest from date, all the valuable Lands of George R. Mills, deceased, consisting of his valuable Home Place on White Oak, and various adjoining tracts, amounting to some

Two Thousand Acres,

a portion of which is rich and fertile Bottom Land, well watered and finely timbered, with one of the finest mill shoals with superior water power, in this part of the State. Situated in a rich neighborhood, directly on the high road from Greenville, S. C., and from Columbus, N. C., to Rutherfordton. These lands constitute one of the most desirable settlements for a large force any where in the up country. G. J. MILLS, *C. M. E.*

Columbus, N. C., Feb. 4, '58. Prin's fee $6.

LOOK SHARP!

WE offer to rent that comfortable dwelling house formerly the property of Jas. Smith, in the south end of Asheville.

We will also pay liberal prices for DRY TIMBER, that will be suitable either for Waggon or Carriage making. Call and see us. D. C. McGREGOR,
E. L. TRIPLETT.

Asheville, Feb. 11, 1858.

PURE and Genuine Medicines always to be found at ASTON'S.

100 Large Quarto Family BIBLES just received at ASTON'S.

LEONARD'S Yeast Powders. For sale a ASTON'S.

State of North Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

In Rutherford Court of Equity.

John H. Wilkens
vs.
James O. Lewis et al.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James O. Lewis, James V. Shanklin and wife Nancy, Edward Rees and wife Sarah, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of the Court cannot be served upon them, publication is ordered to be made in the Asheville News for six consecutive weeks for said non resident defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Rutherford at the Court House in Rutherfordton on the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to Complainant's bill, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, L. B. BRYAN, Clerk & Master of said Court, at Office, the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in Sept.. A. D., 1857.

L. B. BRYAN, *C. & M. E.*

Rutherfordton, Jan 28, '58. Prter's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,

MADISON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1857.

Mary Roberts
vs.
L. D. Roberts,
Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said L. D. Roberts is a non resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks, notifying him to appear and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, at the next Term of this Court, to be held on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, or judgment shall be taken pro confesso against him, and other proceedings will be had in pursuance of law.

Witness, L. M. ALLEN, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., 1857, and in the 82d year of our Independence. Issued the 20th day of January, 1858.

L. M. ALLEN, *Clerk.*

January 28. w6 Printer's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,

MADISON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1857.

Mitchell Buckner
vs.
Eliza Buckner.
Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Eliza Buckner is a non resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six successive weeks, commanding her to appear and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, at the next Term of said Court, to be held on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, or judgment will be taken pro confesso against her, and other proceedings will be had in pursuance of law.

In testimony whereof, I, L. M. ALLEN, have set my hand at Office at Jewel Hill, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., 1857. Issued 20th January, '58.

L. M. ALLEN, *Clerk.*

Jan. 28. w6 Printer's fee $6.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

A Political, Commercial and Literary Newspaper,

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRY-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

THE political creed of the Mercury consists in the principles of the Democratic Party, as laid down in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 and 1799—the Sovereignty of the States; a Strict Construction of the Federal Constitution by the General Government, the Agent of the States; Free Trade, and an Economical Administration of the General Government. Its policy is the union of the Southern States in maintaining their rights.

The Mercury gives daily reports of the Markets and Marine Intelligence in Charleston and the leading seaports of the Union. Its connection with the "Associated Press" insures the latest intelligence by Telegraph. The Weekly Prices Current is made up with much care, and from the most reliable sources. The Literary Notices are discriminating and comprehensive. Attention is paid to all matters of general concern, especially those in reference to the Planting and Agricultural interests, and to the current news of the day; and care is taken that nothing shall appear in its columns which should be excluded from the family circle.

TERMS:

Daily, per annum,	$10 00
Try-Weekly,	5 00
Weekly, (to be issued early in February.)	2,00

Clubs will be Furnished as Follows:

Five Copies of the Daily for,	$40,00
Five Copies of the Try-Weekly,	20,00
Five Copies of the Weekly,	8,00

Payable in Advance.

February 4, 1858.

$5 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 26th ult., a bound boy named Enoch Haney, or Harry Haney he sometimes calls himself. Said boy is about 19 years old, dark or sweaty complexion, and weighs about 160 pounds. All persons are forwarned from hireing or harboring said boy, as I will enforce the law against them. I will give the above reward for his delivery in the jail at Asheville.

G. W. SHACKLEFORD.

Asheville, Feb. 4, 1858.

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned against trading for a Note given by me and made payable to Goodlett & Grady, of Greenville, S. C., and bearing date the 12th of January, 1858, due six months from date, with interest, W. D. Miller security, as I do not intend to pay it, the consideration for which it was given having proven a cheat and unsound.

H. E. LAIN.

Mud Creek, Henderson co., N. C., Jan. 28.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE receiving an additional stock of Ready Made

Clothing, Hats, Bonnets, Jewelry, Watches, &c., &c.,

making their stock very complete. Call and examine it. July 24, 1857.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to W. D. Rankin, & Co., are requested to make payment against January Court, and save cost. We are compelled to have money, and those who do not pay, or make satisfactory arrangements, will find their claims in the hands of an officer after that time.

Asheville, Dec. 17, 1857.

Call and Settle.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle by the 1s of January, or as soon after as convenient.—Annual settlements we must and will have with all our customers.

GAINS DEAVER & Co.

Asheville, Dec. 17, 1857.

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

O. M. LEWIS'

Daguerreian and Ambrotype GALLERY,

On Main Street, south of the Court House.

PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the *whole* size.

Instructions given in either Dagoer or Ambrotyping, on most reasonable terms. Nov 20

TO OUR CUSTOMERS,

WHO have patronized us so very liberally, we hereby tender our sincere thanks, and solicit for our successors that favor and patronage we have been the recipients of. The junior partners have been trained and brought up under our care; and we can confidently recommend them to our old friends and the public generally,

To those indebted to us we say, we must have money; and that without delay. We owe money, and to those indebted to us we must look for aid. W. D. RANKIN & CO.

April 9. 1857.

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

Children's, Boys and Youth's READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Just received by SMITH & CHAPMAN.

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

100 gallons pure Linseed Oil. For sale at ASTON'S.

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville March 20, 1856.—tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

Bank of East Tennessee.

THE undersigned will take on debts, or for Goods purchased, bills of the "Bank of East Tennessee," at 30 cents to the dollar. Application must be made soon.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, June 4th, 1857.

BUY your Drugs and Medicines at ASTON'S.

FLAX SEED.

I WISH to purchase 500 bushels of good clean Flax Seed. E. J. ASTON.

April 16.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

August 7, 1856.

MATERIALS

FOR MAKING

Roraback's

Compound Chemical Toilet and Washing

SOAP.

For sale by SMITH & CHAPMAN.

July 9, 1857.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that after publication of this notice for six weeks, application will be made to the Commissioner of Pensions for the issue of a duplicate of Warrant No. 83217, Act of March 3, 1855, issued to Mary Hamilton, widow of William O. Hamilton, late a private in Captain Killian's Company, in Colonel Bynum's Regiment, in removing the Cherokee Indians in 1838; the same having been lost and a caveat against its location entered in the General Land Office, dated 6th January, 1858. J. M. ISRAEL,

Attorney for Claimant.

Jan. 28. w6.

REEMS' CREEK SONS OF TEMPERANCE HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR MALES & FEMALES.

REV. J. A. REAGAN, Pres. and Teacher of Natural and Moral Sciences.

J. H. CALFEE, Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.

The next session of the above named Institution will commence on Friday the 2nd of April, prox. Tuition ranges from $4 to $14 per session of five months.

Board in families, $1 25 per week.

Cabins at 50 cents per session for those who wish to board themselves. Contingent expenses 25 cents, paid in advance.

For particulars apply to

J. S. WEAVER.

Reems' Creek, Jan. 21, 1858.

From the South Carolinian.

Dan Dooly at the Concert.

I heerd that cotton had riz, so I tuck a load to Columby, and when I had got thar I heerd a powerful fuss about "Thalberg's concert," they called it. e had no idee what "Thalberg's concert" war, and bein mighty anxshus to know what it looked like, I left Cotton Town and started down street to hunt it up. I come to one of the all fired-est biggest houses ever I did see, where a hull crowd was standin round. I kinder tuck one of 'em aside, and says I "Mister, can you tell me whar to find Thalberg's concert?" "Here, rite here," says he; "jest walk up stars, and you'll find the elefant in the room to the left." "Elefant!" says I. "So it's whar they show wild beests, is it, arter all? I wonder what in the name of thunder they'll call it next? First time I ever heerd an elefant called a concert!"

As the people war scrougen me powerful, I thought I'd better start up, but I felt awful skitish of them steps; for, if you'll bleive me, they war jest as full of holes as they could stick. They looked like what the candydates over our way would call, "the used up shield of bleedin' Causus." But I war mity keerful, and stept close to the edge whar it was stoutest. I expected the cussed thing would brake down more'n a hundred times, but it war standin' when I left. When I got to the door, a mity perlite man axed me for my ticket. "Ticket?" ses I. "Why, Mister, it ain't a 'lexion, is it?—cause if it is, I ain't qualerfide to vote—I don't live in this district." He didn't pay no 'tention to what I sed, but ansered rite short, "Well, hand over your dollar and go in." "Good grashus!" ses I; "pay a hull dollar to go in thar! You are jokin', ain't you? Why, I seed an elefant wunce, and didn't giv but sebenpease, neether." I seed he was arter cheetin' me, and the way I exposed him riled him, I can tell you. He looked as mad as a muzzled mule in a corn patch, an' told me to stan' back an' let the ladies pass. I giv way to the ladies, (I always does,) an' when wun what he couldn't see round got between us, I jest went in free gratus fur nothin'. I reckon when that lady got outen the door he was sorter sprised at not findin' me thar. Arter I felt sure that the feller at the door warnt comin to look for me, I held up my hed, an' begun to look about. I thaut it war tu party a place to keep varmints in. Sum of the lites war hangin on a little stick from the top of the house—they war strung all around the stick in glass balls, and I puzzled my hed to know how they got in thar. All round the wall thar was brass sticks burnin j-st as good as tar literd. They are mity smart people in Columby, for I don't bleve anybody else could make brass burn that ar way. Way up at the far eend of the room, I seed sum thing like a table, with two grate big things settin on it, and I swar I couldn't tell wether they war alive or no. They warnt elefants I knowed; but they had thar mouths open and grate rows of teeth shinin, so I knowed they must be sum kind of beests. They war club footed, and looked as shiny as if thar masters had jest greased 'em. Bimby a mity purty young lady cum and sot down close by me. She was drest mity nice, and I couldn't keep from lookin at her. I seed her keep lookin down at her feet mity onesy like, and arter a little I looked tu. P-h-e-w! I said, and started like a sky rocket, for jest as shure as I live thar was a black snake, about half a yard long, sorter quiled up at her feet. I spose it had got away from the man what kept the elefant and other animated critters. I felt the har on me hed rise up on eend, but it warnt 'cordin to human natur to leave a feller critter in distress. I jest thaut I'd ketch it by the tale and sling it up on the the table with them shiny monsters. I fotch it a jerk, but it war no go, for it had quiled up so among the lady's close that it would'nt let go 'cepting they let go tu. She jumped up and sorter screamed, for human natur could stan it no longer. When she jumped up the sarpint slipped outen my hand, and I never laid eyes on it agin. "I'll muve my my seat," says she to the feller what come with her; and her voice trimbled, for she was dreadful skeered. The man never said nuthin, but held his hed down, and shuck like he had the thurd day ager. He war wus skeered than her. I thaut somebody ought to say sumthin to her, an I said, "I would, Miss—I'm gwine to muve tu;" and I did.

Just as I sot down, all the people began to stamp down on the floor, as if the man what made the house did not finish the job, but left the nails to be druv in the floor and they war drivin 'em in with thar shuse. They made sich a dredful noize, two men cum run nin out'n a little room back thar and jumped up on the table whar them animals war, I spect they thought they wur broke luse. One of the fellers sot down by one on 'em and put his hand in its mouth; it did not bite, but I tell you it growled awfully. The other feller stood up thar and sung sumthin in Dutch, or sum other hethin tung. Arter a while, they run back, and jest as soon as they left, the people got up thar noize agin. So out cum one of the fellers, and one of the purtiest young ladys I ever did see. She war all drest up in white, with a big red holyhock on her busim. I thought shure they war goin to be married; but they wasn't. He went to playin with that critter, and sung sum more Dutch. Bimby two of 'em got to singin' at wunce, and a young feller what cot next to me laffed, and said they went it "a la screach owl and a la bull yearlin."

"What's they doin, mister?" said I. "You can look at the program," said he, handin me a strip of paper. "The pro what?" sais I. He crumpled the paper up, and said sum thin about greenhorns. I looked up and thar sot a feller rite before me, (true as gospel,) with a pair of horns growin over his eyes, but they warn't green tho, they had brass rings round 'em like our old Sook's. I never felt so 'mazed afore in all my born days; presently he tuck 'em down, and then I found out that he war shammin and did not have no horns at all. I told the young chap that the man with horns war a humbug, that I seed him take 'em off. The way that young feller laffed were outrajus. I tel you if anybody wur to laff at Dan Dooly that way, they'd feel the wate of his fist.

Bimeby one of the fellers cum out an had a reg'lar battle with one of them big mouthed critters on the table. Another cum out an fiddled fur him, to cheer him on, I reckon.—The fiddler handled his bo mity purty. I felt like cuttin' the pigeon wing, but I feered of that feller at the door. The man what fit with the beest banged it out soundly. I tel you, he made it rore! I don't think it will ever be able to eat with them teeth agin. It didn't seem to please the people, that he whiped it so, for they throde bunches of blossoms at him. I spose they wur up thar and couldn't git anything else to chunck him with. But the man what throde the blossoms got shamed of it and sot down as quick, before anybody could see him. They got mad with the fiddler before he was dun and chunked him too.

Sum of them fellers had to stay out thar all the time, just as soon as they'd leave, the people would make sich a noize they'd have to cum rite back. I seed sum fellers go fast to sleep and the stompin would wake 'em up, and then they'd stomp louder than anybody else. When the people begun to leave, I cum out mity keerful and made the tallest kind of traks for Cotton Town.

BUNKY.

FALL TRADE, 1857.

B. B. HOPKINS, ROBERT HULL, WM. H. RYAN, THOS. W. ATKINSON.

HOPKINS, HULL & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

British, French & American

DRY GOODS,

No. 258 Baltimore Street,

Opposite Hanover Street, BALTIMORE

We beg to call the attention of buyers to our Fall Stock, which comprises a most attractive assortment of

British, French & American Dry Goods.

In each department we shall exhibit a large assortment, and shall be prepared to furnish any article needed in our line. Many of our goods we receive directly from the manufacturers, and our facilities enable us to supply our customers with goods as low as they can purchase them in any of the Eastern Cities. We would further state, that by the recent completion of many of the Western and Southern Railroads tending towards Baltimore, we have increased facilities for forwarding goods with dispatch. We solicit a call from prompt buyers, and shall endeavor to make it to their interest to deal with us.

Very Respectfully,

HOPKINS, HULL & CO.

258 Baltimore Street.

☞Orders promptly attended to.

Baltimore, Sept. 10th, 1857. 4m

FACTS

FOR THE

PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the *PEOPLE*. And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise, and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 2. 1857.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

THE SMALL FOX

HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining and even exceeding our share of patronage heretofore received

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville May 1, 1856. tf

A. G. KERN,

(Lately Professor of Music in Greensboro' Female College.)

Furnishes the best PIANOS of any first-class maker that purchasers may prefer, *at factory prices*. If the selection is left to him, he will order, in every case, from the house which is acknowledged by competent judges to be at this time the best in the world! A sample may be seen at Dr. Hilliard's, in this place. For further information apply to Prof. J. Hillebrand. Asheville, Sept. 3. 1857.

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

Chinese Sugar Cane Seed.

A Large lot, fresh and well cleaned, for sale at

SMITH & CHAPMAN'S.

Jan. 14, 1858.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro'.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, John R. Williams, C. W. D. Hutchings, } Executive Committee

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks: and its present Capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid. HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec.

A. T. Summey, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, '57. 1y

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the Mutual principle, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

Slaves are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President,
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary,
William H. Jones, Treasurer,
H. W. Husted, Attorney,
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.
Q. Busbee, W. H. McKee, Charles B. Root, } Executive Committee.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.

A. T. Summey, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1857—1y.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insuranc Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company* convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. Osborne, President.
W. W. McDowell, Vice President.
J. B. Rankin, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, M. Patton.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. Hardy, M. D.
J. D. Boyd, " "
W. L. Hilliard, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. Vance, A. S. Merrimon.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary*.

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

ARTHUR'S

Self-Sealing

Fruit Cans,

For Sale by

E. J. ASTON.

Arthur's

Self-Sealing

Fruit Cans.

For Sale by

SMITH & CHAPMAN.

Dr. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

VERMIFUGE

AND

LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The Vermifuge, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The Liver Pills, for the cure of Liver Complaint, all Bilious Derangements, Sick Headache, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLane's, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,

60 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sole Proprietors.

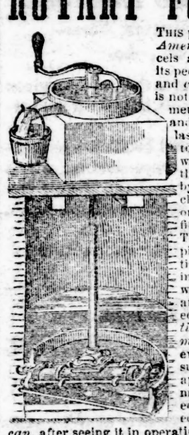
Scovil & Mead, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by E. J. Aston, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1857. 1y

Lindsey's Double-Acting

ROTARY FORCE PUMP.



This pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; Its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $5 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, coal yard stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes*. Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says: "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical: we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1½ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations*, &c. where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* New York. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $8.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. Lindsey, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

Almanacs for 1857.

Almanacs for 1857 to be had *gratis*, on application at ASTON'S.

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April, 17.

ONE DOLLAR

WILL BUY

ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, namely, Dr. Sandford's Invigorator or *Liver* Remedy, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it, and when taken daily in moderate doses will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

Dr. Sandford's Invigorator is compounded entirely from new articles of medicine, namely, Gums.

Some idea of the strength of these gums may be formed when it is known that one bottle of the Invigorator contains as much strength as one hundred doses of Calomel, without any of its deleterious effects.

Though possessing rare medicinal powers, these Gums have been but little known to physicians, and never used in their prescriptions until used in the form of the *Invigorator*, which met with such unprecedented success as to induce the proprietor to offer it as a family medicine tried and known in its effects. It has rarely ever failed to cure *Liver* complaints in their worst forms.

Indigestion being caused by a deranged *Liver* is cured when the Liver is excited to action.

Jaundice is caused by an improper action of the *Liver*, and as a proof that the Invigorator relieves this disease let any one troubled with Jaundice take the Invigorator regularly one week, and their skin will begin to assume its original color.

Costiveness can be permanently cured by the Invigorator. Take it in small doses on retiring, and it assists nature in her operations. By gradually diminishing the dose, the bowels are left in a healthy and active state, and work as regularly as clock work. Sick Headache is very soon relieved by taking a double dose of the *Invigorator*, which corrects all acidity and sourness of the stomach.

For an over-loaded stomach it has no equal, as it relieves all oppressive or uneasy feeling after eating heartily. For a family medicine generally, all who use it speak in the highest terms.

Dr. Sandford's Invigorator came to us recommended as a cure for Liver Complaints, and all diseases arising from a Diseased Liver. The testimonials of so many of our Physicians in its favor, induced us to try it, and now conviction is certain that it is one of the greatest blessings ever given to Dyspeptics, for it made a complete cure before the first bottle was taken and now we can eat anything edible without trouble, while before nothing but the lightest food would digest, and often that gave pain. Now what we want to say to all our readers is, if Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia trouble you, do not fail to try this the greatest remedy in the world.—*State Fact.*

There has never been tried in our family a remedy which has met with such unbounded success in the cure of diseases incident to children, as Dr. Sandford's Invigorator; nor is it alone for diseases of children that we use it; for it acts as a Cathartic so mildly and gently, and seems to renovate the system so thoroughly that we think we are doing a service to all in advising them when they need medicine to try this remedy. There are cases that have come under our notice where great benefit has been received in diseases of the *Liver*, Stomach and Bowels, where all other remedies failed to give relief. It has become so useful in our family that we will not be without it.—*Jacksonville Ala. Republican.*

Price one Dollar per Bottle.

SANDFORD & CO., Proprietors, 245 Broadway New York.

For sale by E. J. ASTON.

Asheville, May 21, 1857.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

Important Announcement.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as *Spermatorhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis*, the Vice of *Onanism*, or *Self Abuse*, &c., &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, have directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *charitable act* worthy of their name, to give *Medical Advice Gratis*, to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, *to furnish Medicines free of charge*.

The Howard Association is a benevolent Institution, established by special endowment for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." It has now a surplus of means, which the Directors have voted to expend in advertising the above notice. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

Just Published by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge*, on the receipt of two stamps for postage.

Address, **Dr. GEO. R. CALHOUN**, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association No. 2 South NINTH street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors,

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary*.

February 12, 1857. 1y

Dr. Clopton's Infirmary.

DR. JAS. CLOPTON, who has visited Raleigh, and all the principal towns in Carolina, for several years practicing his profession, has permanently located at Huntsville, Alabama, where he is prepared to treat, *most successfully*, the following diseases, to-wit: Asthma, Diseases of the Throat, Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Scrofulous Cancers, Ulcers on the face, and all diseases of the skin, eyes, &c., arising from an impure state of the blood.

Testimonials of the highest character can be given from the most respectable families of Carolina.

All communications must contain a three cent stamp to pay for the return letter.

TESTIMONIAL.

Lexington, Davidson Co. N. C., May 11, 1857.

Dr. J. A. Clopton: Dear Sir:—Yours of May 6, was received at home (Jamestown, Guilford Co.) yesterday, but I had not then time to answer. I came here to-day to court, and made some inquiry as to the cases which had been under your care and attention, and learned that two very important cures had been effected by your medicines. That of Mr. Samuel Bingham, of Mocksville, and Archibald P. Carter, Esq., of Davie county, who were willing to testify in your behalf in the suit, had it not been settled. Mr. Mabry was also referring to an important cure of a young lady that was at his house as she went on her way to see you.

I have a small hard, dry scab on my cheek, which is getting a little sore. Doctor, what will cure it? It has been there for several years.

Most Respectfully,

GEORGE C. MENDENHALL.

More than 1000 cases have been cured. The names of a few will be given:—Samuel Bingham, Mocksville, N. C., Archibald P. Carter, Mocksville; Miss Mattie Robertson, Pine Hall, N. C.; Wm. C. Adams, Madison, N. C.; Francis Dorsett, Pittsboro'; Mrs. John Holland, Fayetteville; T. W. Marshall, Beaufort. Circulars will be forwarded to any that may desire them.

July 9, 1857.

FRESH Drugs and Medicines always at ASTON'S.

Helmbold's Genuine Preparation

OF

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU.

For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Weakness, Obstructions, Secret Diseases, Female Complaints, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,

Arising from Excesses and Imprudencies in life, and removing all Improper Discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause they may have originated, *And no matter of how long standing*, Giving health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!!!

It cures nervous and debilitated sufferers and removes all the symptoms, among which will be found

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, general Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite, with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance & Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, frequently Black Spots flying before the eyes, with temporary Suffusion and loss of Sight; Want of Attention, great Mobility, Restlessness, with horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such patients than solitude, and nothing they more dread for fear of themselves; no repose of manner, no earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this medicine invariably removes—soon follows loss of power, fatuity, and Epileptic Fits—in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—*Insanity and Consumption?* The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In lunatic asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither mirth or grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures wan despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Debility is most terrible! and has brought thousands upon thousands to untimely graves thus blasting the ambition of many noble youths. It can be cured by the use of this

Infallible Remedy.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, the *FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU* will cure you. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

Beware of Quack nostrums and Quack doctors, who falsely boast of abilities and references. Citizens know and avoid them, and save long suffering, money, and exposure by sending or calling for a bottle of this popular and specific remedy.

It allays all pain and inflammation, is perfectly pleasant in its taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

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Is prepared directly according to the Rules of

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,

with the greatest accuracy and Chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. See Professor Bewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic and most of the late standard Works of Medicine.

☞ $100 ☜

One hundred dollars will be paid to any Physician who can prove that the Medicine ever injured a patient; and the testimony of thousands can be produced to prove that it does great good.—Cases of from one week to thirteen years standing have been effected. The mass of VOLUNTARY testimony in possession of the Proprietor, vouching its virtues and curative powers, is immense, embracing names well known to

SCIENCE AND FAME.

100,000 *Bottles Have Been Sold* and not a single instance of a failure has been reported!

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn does say, that his preparation contains no Narcotic Mercury or injurious Drug, but are purely Vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of Nov., 1854. W. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price, $1 per Bottle, or Six for $5, delivered to any Address,

Accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, Clergymen and others.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD, *Practical and Analytical Chemist.*

No. 52 South Tenth st., below Chestnut, Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Sold by E. J. Aston, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
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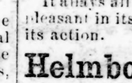
June 4, 1857. y1

Blacksmithing.



THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the Blacksmith business at the

New Brick Shop,

immediately south of his residence, will hereafter be conducted by himself. He has the very best workmen employed and is prepared to turn out every description of work at short notice and in the best style. Despatch and punctuality may be relied on at this establishment.

Particular attention is paid to

HORSE SHOEING,

and he challenges a comparison of his work in this department with any other establishment in the State.

Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to, at reasonable rates.

T. GOODLAKE.

Asheville, July 2, 1857.